

Mrs. Thatcher makes Amman stop en route to Asia

AMMAN, (JT). — British Conservative Party Leader Mrs. Margaret Thatcher stopped over at Amman airport Saturday evening for a refueling stop en route to a five-nation Asian tour that will take in Pakistan, Singapore, India, Australia and New Zealand. Asked before leaving London whether she would be "banging the drum for Britain," she replied: "I always do that."

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Sharaf returns with message

AMMAN, (JNA). — Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Chief of the Royal Cabinet, returned from a one-day visit to Saudi Arabia Saturday afternoon carrying a reply from King Khaled to His Majesty King Hussein's message to the Saudi monarch. Sharaf told reporters on arrival at Amman airport that both messages dealt with bilateral relations and the current Arab situation which necessitates consultations among Arab leaders, according to the official Jordan News Agency.

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Viking II starts sending back photos from its landing site on Mars

PASADENA, California, Sept. 4 (AFP) — The first two photographs of Mars sent back by Viking II today show a desert terrain similar to the landing site of the earlier probe, Viking I, Mission Control announced here.

A spokesman said all communications with both modules of Viking II were restored today, and the first two pictures showed a sandy surface strewn with boulders of various kinds, some sharp-edged and others round and sponge-like in appearance.

The fact that the pictures were transmitted successfully indicated the main antenna on the orbiting section was again directed towards Earth and the communications problems were solved, he added.

Jet Propulsion Laboratory scientists worked for nearly 12 hours to get the orbiting section back on its proper keel and start its communications again.

The section was thrown out of position yesterday at the moment of separation of the two parts and the antenna was pointing to space, cutting off normal communications between Earth and the landing module.

The two photographs were very clear, showing that the first camera on the module was working well.

They consisted of a shot of the landing spot, showing one of the module's legs, and a panoramic view.

Rocks pitted with holes around the foot pad of the module appeared to be lava from a volcano, one scientist said.

Mission officials were today testing the rest of the equipment aboard the craft.

Mission Director James Martin yesterday announced that all the main apparatus, including the on-board computer and telemetric measuring and transmitting equipment, were in good condition.

Over the next few days, Viking II will continue to take photographs of the area around the site and will not begin biological experiments in the search for life until a week's time.



PICTURE OF UTOPIA — This is the first photo sent back to Earth by the Viking II lander shortly after it set down on Mars Friday afternoon, on the Martian plain called Utopia. The craft's landing pad can be seen at bottom of photo. (AP wirephoto).

Kissinger promises "a major effort" in Africa

ZURICH, Switzerland, Sept. 4 (R). — South African Prime Minister John Vorster and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger began three days of talks here tonight after Dr. Kissinger pledged a major American effort to halt the mounting bloodshed in Southern Africa. Dr. Kissinger, who arrived from London, met Mr. Vorster for the second time in 10 weeks at the Waldhaus Hotel overlooking the city.

Their first meeting was in West Germany last June 23 and 24.

Before leaving London earlier today Dr. Kissinger met British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland. He told reporters later: "This is the time to prevent the escalation of bloodshed."

Asked if he could succeed, he replied that "We will make a major effort."

U.S. officials said Dr. Kissinger would be trying to determine Mr. Vorster's attitude towards SWAPO, whose boycott of recent Namibian independence talks has been a major cause for rejection by the United Nations of a plan for elections by December 31, 1978.

South African sources in Zurich said that at least the less conservative members of Mr. Vorster's party would be willing to allow SWAPO to take part in supervised elections.

But they said Mr. Vorster would oppose supervision of the elections by the United Nations, which South Africa regards as an enemy. They described South Africa as

negotiating for both time and money — a prolongation of the transition process towards black majority rule in Rhodesia and Namibia and an increase in the compensation that might be given to white Rhodesians who lose property under a black takeover.

A senior U.S. official described a recent press report of a two billion dollar fund to compensate white Rhodesians as "high" but indicated that such discussions are underway between the United States and Britain.

Most of the money would probably wind up in South Africa since most Rhodesians who sell out and leave the country are expected to move south across the border.

Dr. Kissinger said in London that he planned to return to the United States after he completed his talks here on Monday, and additional consultations with British, French and West German leaders on Monday and Tuesday.

As the Kissinger-Vorster talks began, about 1,000 people marched through the centre of Zurich to protest against the meeting. During the two-hour march, the demonstrators chanted "Kissinger, Vorster get out of Switzerland" but there were no incidents.

Mr. William Schaefele, the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, will fly to Dar Es Salaam on Tuesday to find out the results of a five-nation summit that will begin there on Monday.

[Continued on page 6]

READY TO TALK — South African Prime Minister John Vorster is pictured after he arrived at Zurich airport Friday night. (AP wirephoto).

Fierce fighting erupts again in mountains east of Beirut

BEIRUT, Sept. 4 (R). — A rightist radio station today reported fierce fighting in the mountains east of Beirut, one of the major battlefronts in the Lebanese civil war. Rightist Amshit Radio reported that 250 shells had been fired from the leftist-held village of Salima on Baabdat, which is in rightist hands. It reported only one death. Pro-left Beirut Radio, which otherwise gave no fighting report today, said the situation in the area threatened to turn into "a complete explosion." Salima and Baabdat are situated about six kilometres west of Mtein and Aintoura, which are held by leftists. The fighting area is about 30 kilometres from here.

The right has been trying to recapture the two towns, both with largely Christian populations, to reopen the route from its provisional capital of Jounieh, north of here, to eastern Lebanon and Syria.

The fighting in the mountains today coincided with the Arab foreign ministers' meeting in Cairo to lay the groundwork for an Arab summit meeting on Lebanon.

On other fronts in Lebanon, Phalangist Radio reported shelling near the northern port of Tripoli. Fighting there is often said to be fierce but there has been little independent information from the area.

The port is in leftist hands, but is encircled by rightist and Syrian troops.

In Beirut itself, there was heavy shelling through the night and early today. Some shells landed on the "green line" dividing rightist east Beirut from the leftist western part of the city.

The rightwing forces said in a radio broadcast that they were tightening their siege of Tripoli, and fighting was also reported in southern Lebanon, close to the Israeli frontier, around Christian villages in the mainly Moslem, leftwing controlled zone.

The region had been spared from the war for the past 17 months.

In west Beirut, members of the leftist Arab gendarmerie and leftist parties' security forces exchanged automatic weapons fire in the busy Hamra shopping area.

Fighting was reported to have started because of a "misunderstanding" over a recovery of a stolen car. One side opened up with a heavy machinegun, sending many people diving for cover.

The clash lasted for the best part of an hour in various parts of West Beirut, but Beirut Radio later stressed that the incident was only a misunderstanding and that the two forces worked in a spirit of complete cooperation.

On the political front, an agreement to open the road to Baabda Palace, the Lebanese president's official residence on a hill overlooking southern Beirut, was announced here today following me-

etings between Abu Hassan, head of the Palestinian Organisation's security and Phalangist leaders in presence of President-elect Sarkis.

The palace has been vacated since March, when President E. Elias was forced to flee when the building was shelled. Sarkis intends to be sworn in the palace when his term begins on Sept. 23.

[Continued on page 6]

Cairo meeting discusses Arab summit on Lebanon

CAIRO, Sept. 4 (R) — Egyptian Chief of Staff Mohammed Ali Fahmy today urged the Arab World to vastly increase its peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

Informed sources said Gen. Fahmy, who is also Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League, wants 10,000 troops — more than four times the present force, which has had little impact on the 17-month-old civil war.

Gen. Fahmy put his request before Arab foreign ministers and top officials meeting here to discuss holding an Arab summit on Lebanon.

He also urged Arab League members to forget their differences for the sake of Arab unity.

In an informal two-and-a-half hour meeting, the representatives failed to agree on a date for the summit.

Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad commented: "There is no difference over the principle of holding the summit. The idea is to discuss the appropriate time so it can produce good results."

But many people here believe full-scale Arab summit is overhasty at this time because of differences between prominent members.

Egypt is at loggerheads with Libya and has criticised the Libyan intervention in Lebanon.

Cairo has proposed holding a limited summit if plans for a scale affair collapse.

The semi-official Al Ahram newspaper today quoted an Egyptian foreign ministry official saying that failure by Arab states to deal with the Lebanon crisis would either lead to powers becoming involved in the partition of Lebanon.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Vice-President Ismail Fahmy after the first round of talks said if none of the nations present were willing to propose its capital for the summit, "it should in any case be held in Cairo," Agence France Presse reported.

PALESTINIANS IN LEBANON MAY RECEIVE W. BANK BLOOD

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Sept. 4 (R). — The headmen (Mukhtars) of Arab refugee camps in the Israeli-occupied West Bank have called on the International Red Cross to set up clinics so the inhabitants can donate blood for Palestinians in Lebanon, Arab sources said.

Doctors in the area have volunteered to work in the clinics free of charge.

The mukhtars believe the Israelis will allow the Red Cross to take the blood to Lebanon as they permitted the transfer of food and clothing collected in the West Bank.

Carter to kick off his campaign with some nostalgia & 20-city tour

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (R). — Jimmy Carter, clear favourite to win the White House, opens a hectic presidential campaign on Monday in a setting bound to arouse nostalgia among his fellow-Democrats — warm Springs, Georgia.

Warms Springs, retreat of the late President Franklin Roosevelt, was chosen for the kick-off speech by the former Georgia governor despite the tradition that has made Cadillac Square, Detroit, the opening-day rallying point for Democratic White House campaigns.

With the name of Roosevelt, four-time winner of the presidency, firmly recalled, Mr. Carter will visit 20 cities in the first week alone of his two-month campaign. The indications are that he will adopt an aggressive style against his Republican opponent, President Ford.

By contrast, Mr. Ford plans to remain aloof at the White House for much of the time, spurning the image of a politician and hoping rather to project the image of a man engrossed in his presidential responsibilities.

"Keep the president you have" will be a major theme of Mr. Ford's campaign, which calls for him to make no more than per-

haps one election speech a week during September.

He begins his campaign with an address later next week in his home state of Michigan.

The Ford tactics for the November 2 election clearly do not sit well with Mr. Carter, particularly since he faces a president appointed to office by the Watergate-disgraced Richard Nixon.

"He is the president and he's trying to run the campaign as if he's not responsible for anything that has been going on in Washington," Mr. Carter said in an interview with the Washington Star.

Already, well before the customary Labour Day opening of the Democratic campaign, Mr. Carter has attacked the president, charging that his economic policies keep unemployment high — 7.9 per cent at present — and prices rising.

He has also criticised the 55 vetoes imposed by Mr. Ford on bills passed by the Democratic-controlled Congress, which contended the measures were essential to overcome the nation's various ills.

The Republican response, largely delivered by vice presidential candidate Robert Dole, has been to brand Mr. Carter a typical

"spendthrift" liberal who would push up taxes at home and lacks the experience to deal with foreign affairs. But, as the campaign gets underway, Mr. Carter leads Mr. Ford by 52 per cent to 37 in the latest poll.

Mr. Ford cut the 32-point lead formerly enjoyed by Mr. Carter to about 10 per cent in a poll taken just after last month's Republican convention.

However, Mr. Carter has again picked up steam and has yet to trail the president in the polls.

To maintain that margin with a volatile voting public, his campaign appearances next week will be highlighted by stops in major Democratic strongholds where he is certain to be well received.

In mid-week, he will make a walking tour of Chicago with Democratic Mayor Richard Daley, last of the big-city political bosses.

The major event of the campaign comes on Sept. 23, in less than three weeks, with the first televised debate to be held between presidential candidates since John Kennedy and Richard Nixon confronted each other in 1960.

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Experience in editing would be an advantage.

Applicants should contact the personnel Dept. in JTV.

هكذا من الاصل

JORDAN TIMES

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The facts of oil

What has happened in the international oil supply-and-demand picture since the dramatic oil price rise and Arab embargo of October 1973? Nearly three years since those events, not very much has happened at all, and it is a matter of special interest that the Arab oil producers today are just as important to the West's industrial states as a source of crude oil as they were in 1973.

The facts today are as follows: while the European nations have maintained their crude oil imports at a more-or-less stable level during the past three years, the United States today is importing significantly more crude oil than it did during the past three years. Of these increased imports, the bulk is coming from Arab producers.

In the first six months of 1976, the United States directly imported 2.1 million barrels per day of Arab oil, which accounts for some 44 per cent of the total of 4.7 million barrels a day of all international oil imported by the U.S. This ratio should be higher, because it does not take into account indirect imports of Arab oil that come into the U.S. in the form of refined petroleum products from Caribbean refineries. Put in another way, the United States depends on Arab oil for 12.4 per cent of its total oil demand, while last year this figure was .6 per cent. Related to this, the full increase in demand for oil in the United States between 1975 and 1976 (about one million barrels a day) was met completely by imports from the Arab oil producers. The fact is that the Arab oil producers are the only ones who have sufficient excess production capacity to meet this kind of increased demand in the industrial world. And while the Arabs sent an extra one million barrels of oil a day to the U.S. between 1975 and 1976, the traditional oil suppliers to the U.S. — Canada and Venezuela — actually decreased their crude oil exports to America. Canadian exports dropped from a daily 554,000 barrels to a daily 404,000 barrels, and direct Venezuelan oil shipments to the U.S. fell from 89,000 to 155,000 barrels a day.

The interesting thing about these figures, and the trend of continually increasing American dependence on Arab sources of oil, lies both in Arab oil policies and rising American consumption patterns. It is clear, for instance, that the International Energy Agency (IEA) — that Henry Kissinger pulled out of his geo-political hat to act as the oil consumers' organization to stand up to OPEC — has turned into a mirage, and today it is little more than a clearing house for such things as coordination of research into alternative energy sources. It is also clear that Project Independence — the Nixon-inspired programme by which the United States would shed its dependence on foreign sources for its energy needs — has also fizzled out gloriously. It never got off the ground, in fact, but even the aims it embodied have been trampled underfoot of the increased consumer and industrial demand for oil in the revived American economy.

Now the forecasts are that the world will shortly — within the next months — require another five million barrels a day of new oil supplies. By mid-1977, even while North Sea and Jaskan oil are starting to make their presence felt, the OPEC producers will be called upon to increase their production to over 34 million barrels of oil per day. Today they are producing about 29 million barrels daily, while last year they had dropped down to around 24 million barrels a day.

Again, within the realistic capabilities of the OPEC and non-OPEC producers, it is primarily the Arab states that have added production capacity to quickly meet the increasing international demand for oil. Whether or not the OPEC states come forth with five more million barrels a day of crude oil will primarily depend on how Saudi Arabia reacts, and, to a lesser extent, Iraq, Libya and Kuwait.

It should also be kept in mind that the OPEC states — gain mostly by the decision of Saudi Arabia — have maintained a freeze on the price of oil for the past 18 months, with the basic Saudi Arabian marker crude selling for \$11.51 per barrel. This has happened while the purchasing power of the oil producers' financial revenues and reserves have regularly dwindled, due to the combined negative effects of inflation in the industrial states and erratic movements in the exchange rates of most internationally traded hard currencies, particularly, of late, the pound sterling, the French franc and the Italian lira, and of the American dollar less recently.

It is also relevant to note that while the Arab oil producers have done all this, the Canadians and the Venezuelans have adopted long-term official policies that will drastically reduce their oil shipments to the United States, and thus the trend of increased American reliance on Arab oil will not only continue, it will intensify. This is also assured in part by the Ford administration's "gradualist" approach to freeing price controls on domestically produced American oil, which means that if American oil production is to increase, it will not do so quickly, at rather over a period of some ten years.

This is the background against which the OPEC states are coming up to their scheduled December meeting to study and revise oil prices. We suggest that these facts be kept in mind by those people who come out of the woodwork every time OPEC ministers have a price meeting to howl about the lack of the oil producers. These points should also be kept in mind by those people, particularly in America, who find it necessary to regularly warn the Arabs against instituting another oil embargo against the United States, when the facts are that it is the Arabs who have responded regularly and affirmatively every time the United States' demand for oil required increased international crude oil production and exports.

And furthermore, this should be kept in mind when the world's developing nations insist on asking the industrial states to seriously discuss a restructuring of international trade patterns, processes and mechanisms, to insure a measure of equilibrium and equitable sharing of financial returns. One would think, from looking at the oil picture, that the developing nations, as represented by OPEC, have been obligingly cooperative, and are due for a similar response from the industrial nations.

Ministry of Commerce official returns from India visit

AMMAN. — There are many possibilities open for cooperation between Jordan and India in the industrial and trade spheres, Dr. Hashem Dabbas said upon his return from a ten-day visit to India.

Dr. Dabbas who arrived Saturday added that the feasibility of joint industrial ventures is also possible.

During his visit the under-se-

cretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry held talks with Indian ministers of trade and industry on the possibility of increasing the volume of trade between the two countries.

Dr. Dabbas added that he and the accompanying delegation carried out an extensive tour to factories manufacturing tractors, cars and motorcycles in India.

Toynbee remembered

AMMAN. — The Iraqi government extended an invitation to the University of Jordan to attend a commemorative conference in memory of the late historian Arnold Toynbee which will take place in Baghdad on the 11th of this month.

The conference, which will be attended by a large number of scholars and historians from all over the world, will discuss the works and philosophy of the late historian.

Irbid housing project 60% complete

IRBID. — Sixty per cent of the housing project here is now completed and hopes are growing that the whole project will be fully implemented next year.

The project which will cost about JD443,000 consists of fifteen three-story buildings.

Upon completion of the whole project, citizens in the limited-income bracket will be eligible for an apartment.

Korean envoy honours former Consel-General

AMMAN. — The Ambassador in Amman of the Republic of South Korea, Mr. Sang Yung Soh, Saturday decorated Mr. Kamal Manggo with the order of Diplomatic Service Merit, "Sungryu," of the Republic of Korea.

Mr. Manggo served as the Consel-General of Korea in Jordan and worked intensively to improve relations between Jordan and South Korea.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The three leading newspapers Al Rai, Al Dustour and Al Shaab Saturday editorially emphasised three topics revolving round the proposed Arab summit on Lebanon, Israeli designs for settlement in the occupied Arab Lands and the much repeated American statements about a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

Al Rai says that it is not very encouraging that the Arab foreign ministers' meeting in Cairo was actually held at ambassadorial level. The conference will pave the way for an Arab summit. "If those Arab countries which approved the principle of the summit meeting did not deem it worthy of serious preparations, it follows that their approval would most probably not have been taken seriously...," the paper states. It goes on: "We, (in Jordan) are not encouraged by the reasons for calling an Arab summit, not are we optimistic of the expected results..." The Lebanese crisis assumed larger proportions when Arab differences were shifted to it; and the shifting of these differences to the summit does not serve the solution of the crisis. "As long as Arab parties are unsure that their fingers have not been burnt, it is of no use to be thus convinced at an Arab summit..." the paper thinks.

Al Rai says that lots of people in the Arab World wish that the summit had been put off until after September 22, in order that the

Lebanese President-elect may complete his domestic and pan-Arab contacts, and so that Lebanon might be represented when the crisis is discussed.

Al Shaab says that new Israeli plans, recently revealed, were now being put into execution. They aim at the establishment of forty-four settlements in the Golan Heights, the Jordan River Valley and on the outskirts of Rafah in the Gaza Strip. In addition, the Israelis have tightened their siege of Arab Jerusalem by their decision to build two townships around it, each housing 40,000 new Jewish settlers.

The paper notices that the occupation authorities were camouflaging their new aggressive intentions by taking more stringent measures, for fear of a renewed popular uprising in the occupied Arab areas.

Thus, Al Shaab says, the real intentions of the Israeli aggression have been unmasked and can be epitomised in two points: to entrench the Zionist invasion of the Arab land and to continue preparations for an expansionist invasion of new Arab territory.

While a reminder of the numerous United Nations resolutions that have been flagrantly disregarded by Israel serves no useful purpose, it might be appropriate to present to the Arab foreign ministers now meeting in Cairo another working paper, much more important than the one on the fi-

ghting in Lebanon, i.e. a working paper on Palestine which might prompt them to call for a broader summit to confront the new Zionist onslaught in Palestine by concerted Arab action.

Al Dustour thinks that ever since October Arab-Israeli war and up to this moment, statements by top American officials have not changed in essence. They still speak of the necessity of expediting a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem that guarantees the interests of all the parties concerned.

For their parts the Arabs, the paper adds, have not ceased to demand a just and speedy resolution of the problem. But the contrast is obvious... The American statements have always been couched with more arms supplies and aid to Israel, while Arab statements were usually coupled with a sense of anticipation... of receiving the requested solution on a silver platter.

Al Shaab says that it would be hoove the Arabs to change their tone so as to suggest that they mean what they say. Then and only then people who utter palliative phrases from across the ocean would realise that talks is no more than a cheap anaesthetic that rocks the Arabs to slumber... This might, make them give the question of searching for a peaceful and just settlement a filip and more careful thought.

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Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	330.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	589.0	595.0
French franc	67.4	67.7
Swiss franc	133.8	134.2
German mark	131.6	132.0
Iraqi dinar	950.0	963.0
Syrian pound	81.4	81.7
Egyptian pound	458.0	473.0
Lebanese pound	102.0	103.0
U.A.E. dirham	83.5	84.2

Television

Channel 3 & 6:	9.30 Wrestling
5.00 Quran	7.30 News in Hebrew
5.05 Religious talk	
5.25 Cartoons	
5.50 Ramadan riddle	
6.00 Arabic programme	
8.00 News in Arabic	
Channel 3:	
7.30 Reportage	
8.30 Arabic series	

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
7.00 Cairo	8.20 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9.30 Rome	9.30 Kuwait (KAC)
10.15 Kuwait (KAC)	10.30 Cairo (EA)
11.30 Cairo (EA)	11.30 Deer Azour, Damascus, (Sy. A)
11.35 London (BA)	13.30 Cairo
12.15 Damascus (Sy.A)	13.35 Dubai, Doha (GA)
14.45 Doha, Dubai (GA)	15.20 Riyadh (SAA)
15.00 Cairo	17.35 Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Paris
16.45 Riyadh (SAA)	18.10 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
18.00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai	18.15 London
19.00 Bahrain Bangkok	18.15 Rome
19.30 Kuwait	19.00 Athens, Larnaca
20.00 Jeddah	21.30 Cairo
20.30 Tehran	
21.00 Baghdad	
21.30 Abu Dhabi	

Market Prices

Apples (double red): 140—180
Apples (golden): 80—120
Apples (starken): 120—160
Apples (local): 120—160
Bell pepper: 80—120
Bananas: 160—200
Cauliflower: 140—190
Cabbages: 80—120
Carrots: 30—45
Cucumbers (small): 100—140
Cucumbers (large): 50—80
Raddish: 80—100
Eggplant (small): 120—150
Eggplant (large): 30—50
Figs: 80—120
Green beans: 160—200
Garlic (dry, large): 80—120
Grapes (green): 100—140
Grapes (black): 50—80
Hot pepper: 200—240
Lemon (green): 140—180
Marrow (small): 80—120
Marrow (regular): 60—90
Marrow (large): 100—140
Muskmelon: 80—120
Orange: 100—140
Onions (green): 240—300
Onion (dry) imported: 80—110
Onion (white): 40—65
Okra (red): 140—180
Okra (green): 180—230
String beans: 160—200
Potatoes (local): 90—120
Potatoes (imported): 80—120
Peaches (large): 200—160
Pamgranates: 80—120
Pears (large): 220—280
Tomatoes: 50—80

Radio

(On 855 KHZ)	
7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies	
7.30 News bulletin	
7.40 Newsreel	
8.00 Sign off	
12.00 Pop session (part I)	
1.00 News summary	
1.03 Pop session (part II)	
2.00 News bulletin	
2.10 Radio magazine	
2.30 Pop music (USA)	
3.00 Concert hour	
4.00 Old favourites	
4.30 Easy listening	
5.00 Doctor at large	
5.30 Pop session (part III)	
6.00 News summary	
6.03 Listener's choice	
7.00 News bulletin	
7.10 Newsreel	
7.30 Sign off	


Emergencies

Doctors:	
Dr. Abdul Salam Abu Awad (38073)	
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Khaled (23715)	
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France baffled by mysterious disappearance of Dassault's accountant

PARIS, Sept. 4 (AFP). — The chief accountant of one of France's top arms manufacturers has disappeared at the same time as eight million francs (\$ 1,600,000) of his boss's personal fortune and a dossier on the company's dealings, amid reports of international blackmail that may involve a one-time mercenary soldier and plane hijacker who is likewise nowhere to be found.

This real-life whodunit had French police baffled yesterday. Together with police forces throughout the world, they have been unable to turn up any trace of Herve de Vathaire, chief accountant of French aircraft magnate Marcel Dassault, who vanished on July 6, not long after his wife was found drowned in her bathtub in mysterious circumstances.

Also missing is onetime mercenary Jean Kay, who befriended M. De Vathaire after his wife's death. M. Kay, who fought in Biafra, Yemen and Angola, recently trained Phalangist rightwing troops in Lebanon, hit the headlines in 1971 when he hijacked a Pakistan Airlines Boeing 707 at gunpoint at Orly airport outside Paris, demanding 20 tons of medical supplies for Bangladesh.

M. Dassault, whose firm makes Mirage jet fighter-bombers, at first pressed charges. Last month, however, he withdrew his complaint against M. De Vathaire.

M. Dassault told a French radio station yesterday he had withdrawn the charges at the request of M. De Vathaire's family and in recognition of the 25 years that he

had worked for his firm. What is more, M. Dassault said, "I learned from a police inspector that he was probably no longer in possession of the missing money".

The story, as pieced together by newsmen here, began last Easter, when M. De Vathaire returned from a trip to find his wife Chantal dead in the bath. The exact cause of her death was not determined.

The newspaper France-Soir said M. De Vathaire knew she was suffering from cancer and could have committed suicide. France-Soir added, however, that she suffered from chronic neurasthenia and was subject to fainting spells and might have died accidentally. The newspaper indicated that she could have been murdered.

The death of his wife profoundly changed M. De Vathaire's life, according to members of his family, his friends and his employer. Until then, his interests had been painting, sculpture and the theatre, and he was the author of stories of the supernatural and attended spiritualist seances, France-Soir reported.

After his wife died, police said M. De Vathaire took up with blonde former nightclub hostess Bernadette Roels, who had met him some years earlier. She left her husband and the restaurant they had opened in Paris, for M. De Vathaire, police said.

His companion introduced him to her best friend, red-headed Danielle Marquet, and her boy friend, M. Kay. The Paris daily Le Monde said M. Kay, 33, comes from a fa-

mily that originated in Ireland and that he deserted from the French army to fight in the ranks of the terrorist Secret Army Organisation (OAS) in Algeria, during that country's bitter independence war.

His hijacking exploit earned him a five-year suspended sentence after eight months in prison awaiting trial. Among the witnesses who testified for him was former Minister for Cultural Affairs André Malraux, who described M. Kay as an idealist.

On July 6, according to bank officials, M. De Vathaire drew out eight million francs from M. Dassault's personal account at a branch close to the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. He packed the money, in 500-franc notes, in an old suitcase, the officials said.

Mr. Dassault said yesterday that M. De Vathaire held his power of attorney. The accountant was a director of a number of companies controlled by M. Dassault, who described him as a "remarkable" employee whose private life had however, become "disordered" after his wife's death.

According to France-Soir, Bernadette Roels told police she had seen M. De Vathaire on July 7 and 8 but that he had failed to keep a rendezvous on July 9. Since then, she had no word from him, France-Soir quoted her as saying.

Alerted by a director of M. Dassault's company that M. De Vathaire had not been authorised to draw eight million francs from the bank, police stalked out M. Kay's apartment until Aug. 2,

France-Soir reported. The day after surveillance was lifted, he returned in the early hours accompanied by a brown-haired man, a neighbour told police.

France-Soir said M. Kay left shortly before 4 a.m., taking with him letters from his pigeonhole. Since then, he has not been seen.

The newspaper added that M. De Vathaire had been collecting a dossier of documents on financial deals he had witnessed and that immediately after his disappearance he telephoned to his family saying that "I was forced to act as I did to get rid of the people pursuing me."

France-Soir alleged that M. De Vathaire confided the dossier to M. Kay at one point and then asked vainly for its return. Police investigators yesterday refused to give any information about the mysterious dossier, which France-Soir said might have fallen into the hands of persons seeking to compromise the Dassault company in the wake of the Lockheed scandal involving aircraft sales.

Mr. De Vathaire's 22-year-old twin daughters Sophie and Sabine are meanwhile saying nothing. "I am frightened for his life", a tearful Sophie told newsmen yesterday.

Int'l institute to examine influences on Arab T.V.

KYOTO, JAPAN, Sept. 4 (R). — A 70-nation broadcasting research organisation yesterday announced plans to investigate the flow of television technology and manpower throughout the world, starting with a study of the Arab states.

The International Broadcast Institute (IBI) announced after a five-day conference here that it would study economic, technical, political and cultural influences, legal and other restraints to the free flow of communications, and such concepts as "cultural imperialism."

IBI Chairman Jean d'Arcy said first part of the survey would be funded by the Arab League and conducted in Arab states.

M. D'Arcy also said that the seven-year-old independent organisation, founded to study communications policies and technology would change its name to the International Institute of Communications (IIC) to "reflect more accurately the wide scope of the institute's concerns."

As a strange sort of coincidence, on the same day that the Institute of Strategic Studies in London released its annual report on the flourishing world armaments market a report was released from Geneva saying that a 30-nation "disarmament" conference had reached agreement on a draft treaty banning the use of the weather for warfare.

Admittedly this is the sort of thing that catches one off guard. Not that the idea of harnessing various meteorological and geological phenomena for the purpose of warfare is particularly new; it has been banded about for some time now. The surprise comes when long range predictions that at one time sounded so far fetched suddenly intrude on one's consciousness as a tangible short term menace. This is one more example of technological prophecies being too conservative in the short run. The human brain tends to favour linear extrapolation, while progress is exponential.

The prospect of nations lashing out at their enemies with man-made storms, earthquakes and tidal waves can hardly be welcome when the world has not been able to lick the problems of nuclear or even conventional disarmament. Some of the environmental modification techniques required already exist. For example, tidal waves can be generated by dropping nuclear bombs at suitable locations in the sea. The idea was advanced during the Vietnam war of using giant orbiting "mirrors" to reflect sunlight on Vietnamese forests thereby simulating conditions of perpetual daylight, the better for hunting the elusive Viet Cong. The reflectors in question would of course have to be several miles in diameter, but could be constructed from mylar film coated with a few atoms' thickness of aluminum. As such they would be foldable and extremely light and could have been launched into orbit by the Saturn VI launch vehicles and then unfolded or inflated in space.

No doubt controlling storms with the required precision and causing earthquakes at will within protected enemy territory will require additional development of yet unknown techniques — unless some smart re-

searcher has already figured these things out and governments are keeping the lid on them.

This leads to speculation as to what "weatherological warfare" would involve. One can just see technological superpowers shooting down each other's earth resources satellites, communications satellites or other ingenious devices for gathering information on as well as controlling the world's environment. One wonders whether there would be such questions as second strike capability, which in this case would mean absorbing a meteorological or geological catastrophe while maintaining the ability to strike back.

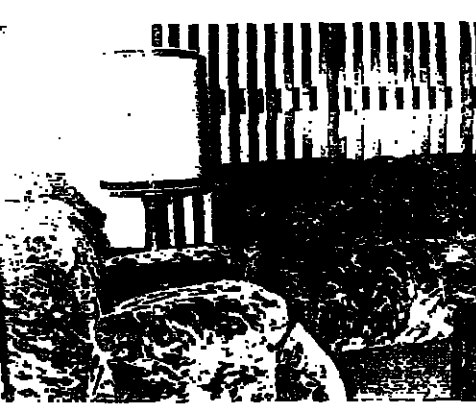
On the other side of the coin, environmental modification techniques have a vast scope of application for peaceful and construction purposes. Technological advances in this field could help poor and underdeveloped nations to radically alter their living conditions through the appropriate modification of weather conditions. Deserts could virtually be made to bloom. That would be a forward development aid that could really make a difference.

Control over the environment also raises the possibility of new forms of world cooperation and trade. If, for instance, some region of the globe had a lot of rain for which it had no use while another was suffering from drought, surely a collective business arrangement could be worked out that would be to the satisfaction of all the nations involved whereby weather conditions are traded off for commodities, money or technological advances.

Communications and earth resources satellites will no doubt enormously advance our knowledge of our planet's capabilities and the means of their exploitation. One of — perhaps in the next century — farm ministries of agriculture and other government services will not know how they are got on without them. Conceivably, or rather probably, world meteorological, earth resources and communications satellite network will find themselves in the position of winning real world power, in the future — not distant, one would hesitate to say.

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Survival of humankind conference to open

MANILA, Sept. 4 (AFP). — More than 700 delegates from 28 countries will participate in the international conference on the survival of humankind which gets underway here Monday.

Leading scientists from both the developed and developing countries will exchange views and papers on ten conference topics, namely: food, energy, population control and distribution, nutrition, health, housing and urban develop-

ment, technology and science transfer and utilisation, education and communication, natural disaster prediction, control and moderation, planning management and decision-making and environmental protection.

Major United Nations agencies are also sending delegates to the five-day conference to be held at the Philippine International Conference Centre.

Conference officials today expressed the hope the Manila con-

ference will touch off a series of similar conferences to be held in other developing countries. Countries participating in the conference are the United States, Australia, China, West Germany, Thailand, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Argentina, India, Singapore, Nigeria, England, Ghana, Switzerland, Sweden, Tanzania, Kenya, France, Algeria, South Korea, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Scotland, Iran and Cuba.

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Steady but slower increase for Japan's GNP

YO, Sept. 4 (AFP). — Un-
 following a 9.4 per cent rise the pre-
 steady economic recovery.
 Consumer spending, which ac-
 counts for more than half Japan's
 GNP, also slowed to a 0.5 per cent
 increase from a 3.4 per cent surge
 in the first quarter, reflecting smaller
 pay rises and sluggish summer
 bonus payments.
 The slower growth in exports
 and consumer spending decelerated
 the economic recovery, an EPA
 spokesman said.
 One encouraging sign is that bu-
 siness plant and equipment invest-
 ments showed a fairly good gain
 of 1.7 per cent following a 0.4 per
 cent increase in the first quarter—
 the first rise in nine quarters, the
 spokesman said.
 Business fixed investments, which
 led Japan's rapid economic
 expansion in the past, appear to
 be headed for mild recovery after
 the long slump, he added.
 Private housing investments
 dropped 2.9 per cent in what the
 spokesman described as a reactionary
 fall-off from a 12.2 per cent spurt
 in the first quarter.
 Business inventory investments
 showed a whopping 75.7 per cent
 increase, but the inventory level
 itself, at 732,400 million yen (\$
 2,500 million), stayed well below
 the pre-recession level in the low
 trillions of yen.
 The GNP Deflator, an overall
 price index covering both whole-
 sale and consumer prices, rose 2.9
 per cent in the second quarter over
 the previous quarter, when it
 increased 0.7 per cent.
 The acceleration was largely the
 result of a 3.4 per cent rise in con-
 sumer prices. Wholesale prices
 showed a 1.6 per cent increase in the
 second quarter.
 Wages of Japanese workers in-
 creased 2 per cent in nominal ter-
 ms in the second quarter, but fell
 1.4 per cent after allowing for in-
 flation.

GNP grew 4.1 per cent in real
 terms in the first half of this year
 compared with a 1.8 per cent in-
 crease in the second half of 1975
 and a 0.4 per cent gain a year be-
 fore, indicating that the economy
 was steadily recovering.

The government's growth target
 of 5.6 per cent for fiscal 1976—
 ending March 31—will be attained
 if GNP expands at a rate of 1.6
 per cent in the forthcoming three
 quarters, the spokesman said.

Baghdad newspaper Al Iraq
 him as saying he expected
 to be announced at the next
 ministerial meeting in Qat-
 December.

Saudi Arabia's min-
 ister, spoke during a tour
 of oil-producing countries to
 the holding of an extra-
 ordinary meeting of OPEC to dis-
 cuss prices and differentials.

el from a desert tree;
 emist says it's possible

RANCISCO, Sept. 4 (R). —
 ure km) — or one-quarter the
 size of the United States — just
 to meet annual U.S. petrol con-
 sumption.

Nevertheless, Dr. Calvin said,
 the cost of Euphorbia fuel would
 be about seven dollars a barrel —
 about the same as oil produced in
 the United States but more than
 four dollars below the price charged
 by the Organisation of Pet-
 roleum Exporting Countries.

He estimated that for another
 one or two dollars a barrel, the
 sap could be processed into petrol
 for any sort of vehicle.

Another alternative to fossil fuel
 was one based on alcohol distilled
 from sugar, Dr. Calvin said.

He said Brazil was already de-
 veloping the process and planned
 to produce one billion gallons an-
 nually by 1980. Dr. Calvin added
 that he had ridden in an alcohol-
 powered car.

"It was just like any other car,
 but with one advantage," he told
 the society. "You could sniff the
 exhaust and enjoy it."

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Slowdown in U.S. economy
 will quicken presidential
 campaign oratory pace

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). —
 Slowing down, but still on an up-
 ward curve.

This picture of the U.S. econ-
 omy will almost certainly be para-
 mount in campaign debates as both
 Democrats and Republicans focus
 on the issues of jobs and govern-
 ment spending.

It emerges from a fresh govern-
 ment report that, in the April-June
 quarter, inflation ran a bit higher
 and output of goods and services
 slightly lower than originally thought.

Gross National Product (GNP),
 says the U.S. Commerce Depart-
 ment, rose at an annual 4.3 per
 cent rate in the second quarter,
 not 4.4 per cent as earlier reported.
 Prices, broadly measured, climbed
 5.1 per cent at an annual rate, not 4.7
 per cent.

This compares with a 9.2 per
 cent GNP growth in the January-
 March quarter and an annual in-
 flation rate of 3.2 per cent.

Economists agree that the first-
 quarter surge was too fast to be
 sustainable without inflation. \$1.4 billion, compared with \$5.6
 billion in the first three months.
 This means less money available
 for capital investment to create
 new jobs.

Meanwhile, reports the Comm-
 merce Department, corporate profits
 grew more slowly in the second
 quarter — at an annual rate of
 1.4 per cent, compared with 5.6
 per cent in the first three months.
 This means less money available
 for capital investment to create
 new jobs.

Sweden's Third World
 aid to go up by 25%

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 4 (AFP). —
 The Swedish Agency for Inter-
 national Development (SIDA) is
 planning to step up by 25 per
 cent (about \$ 156 million) aid to
 the Third World in the 1977-78
 budget year.

The assistance would amount
 to almost \$ 800 million.

SIDA gave as the reason the
 increasing need for solidarity with
 the poor and the oppressed.
 It also stressed that Swedish aid
 played an important part in this
 country's relations with the Th-
 ird World.

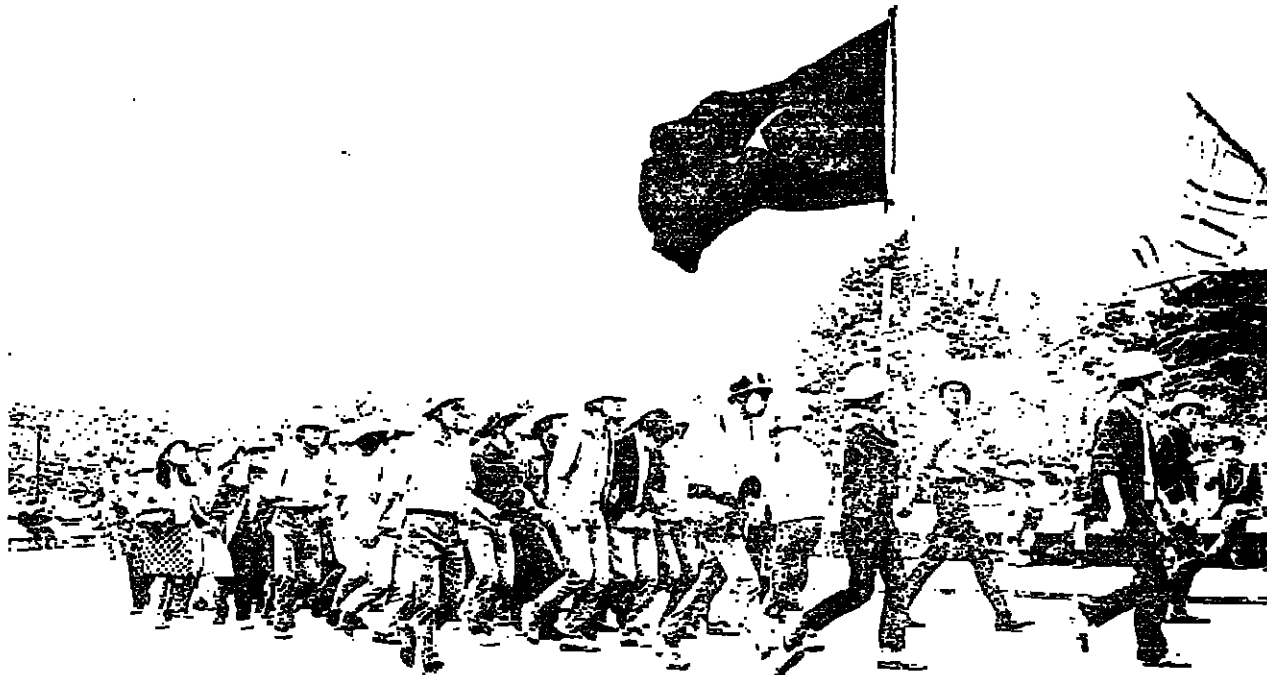
About \$ 400 million will be
 earmarked for economic support
 to countries in the Swedish aid
 programme and to refugees from
 certain states, as well as vari-
 ous liberation movements.

Vietnam, Tanzania and India
 are still the principal beneficiar-
 ies of Swedish aid. Together they
 receive about \$ 200 million.

Only a year ago, there was much
 talk of a rapprochement between
 the Communists and the Komeito
 (Clean Government) Party, which
 is the third largest of the opposi-
 tion parties. Now, despite Lockheed,
 the prospects of any of the opposi-
 tion parties combining in a united
 front to overthrow the Liberal Dem-
 ocrats appear more remote than ever.

Almost \$ 25 million will go to
 the different United Nations aid
 programmes, while \$ 100 million
 will be devoted to helping coun-
 tries struck by catastrophes.

At the same time, SAREC, the
 Swedish organisation for studies
 of developing countries, is plan-
 ning to step up its budget by 17



Communist protest march in Tokyo: but the party is no nearer to power after the Lockheed payoff affair

Japanese Communists fail to exploit clean record after Lockheed scandal

TOKYO, Japan (CSM). — At first
 glance it would appear that the
 people who have the most to gain
 from the Lockheed scandal in Ja-
 pan are the Communists.

Most independent observers accept
 the Communists' contention that
 theirs is the only party repre-
 sented in the Diet not to have
 received some of the money that
 originally was paid in bribes to
 influential businessmen, politicians
 and officials by the Lockheed Air-
 craft Corporation.

When the news of the Lockheed
 payoff broke earlier this year, it
 had the added advantage for the
 Communists of diverting public
 attention away from the efforts of
 another opposition party to dis-
 credit the Communists.

The Democratic Socialist Party
 had attempted to destroy the repu-
 tation of Kenji Miyamoto, the
 Communist Party chairman, by
 publicising his role in the treat-
 ment of a suspected police infor-
 mer who was killed in the course
 of interrogation by the Commu-
 nists in the pre-World War II period.

In recent years, the Communists
 have made great efforts to project
 an image of reasonableness, argu-
 ing that they want to come to
 power through elections and not
 through violence.

They struck the concept of "vio-
 lent revolution" from their rheto-
 ric and, at a special convention
 recently dropped the terms "dicta-
 torship of the proletariat" and
 "Marxism - Leninism" from their
 vocabulary.

Dressed in ties and conservative
 business suits, leaders of the party
 attending the convention looked
 more like members of a Rotary
 Club than revolutionaries.

The Japanese Communists have
 long pursued policies independent
 of their big brother parties in the
 Soviet Union and China.

In the 1960s they rejected the
 guidance of the Soviets and, at a
 party congress three years ago, in
 keeping with the nationalistic
 aspirations of the Japanese, they
 called for the return of the Japa-
 nese islands that the Soviets had
 seized at the end of World War II.

The best guess of independent
 political analysts is that the Com-
 munists are likely to pick up some
 votes in the lower house election,
 which is expected by the end of
 this year, but that they are un-
 likely to make any dramatic gains
 either in terms of the total vote
 or the number of seats they hold.

The Communist Party now has
 39 seats in the 491-member lower
 house, giving it the third largest
 representation after the Liberal
 Democratic and Socialist Parties.

The Communists' protestations
 of innocence in the Lockheed af-
 fair have antagonised the other
 opposition parties, whose coopera-
 tion would be needed to bring them
 to power. The Communists
 have implied that all the opposi-

tion parties except themselves were
 recipients of payoff money distrib-
 uted by the Liberal Democrats to
 gain votes in the Diet.

Only a year ago, there was much
 talk of a rapprochement between
 the Communists and the Komeito
 (Clean Government) Party, which
 is the third largest of the opposi-
 tion parties. Now, despite Lockheed,
 the prospects of any of the opposi-
 tion parties combining in a united
 front to overthrow the Liberal Dem-
 ocrats appear more remote than ever.

Almost \$ 25 million will go to
 the different United Nations aid
 programmes, while \$ 100 million
 will be devoted to helping coun-
 tries struck by catastrophes.

At the same time, SAREC, the
 Swedish organisation for studies
 of developing countries, is plan-
 ning to step up its budget by 17

Developed by USSR scientists

Green leaves: Source of abundant energy

The problem of power supply
 has always been of great
 concern for mankind and where-
 as today one can name quite a
 number of sources of energy,
 such as coal, oil, natural gas
 and the atom, it still is clear
 that this abundance will not be
 possible in the future. Nature's
 storehouses are not inexhaustible.

Nevertheless, one source of
 energy may just be inexhaustible
 : hydrogen; the most wide-
 spread element in the univer-
 se.

It is sufficient to mention
 the world's oceans as the "raw
 material" for producing this
 gas and the truth of the asser-
 tion will be clear.

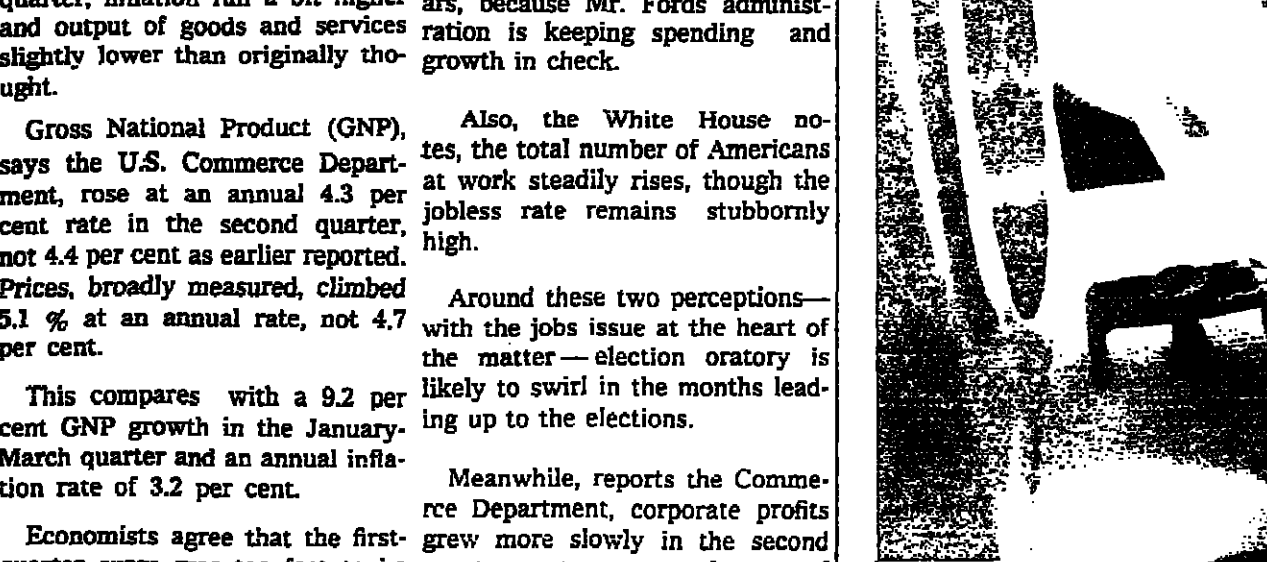
It has been proved that hy-
 drogen can be employed as fuel
 in all the different means of
 transport, for domestic heating,
 production of electricity and
 also in ferrous metallurgy, che-
 mical and other branches of in-
 dustry. This exceeds natural
 gas 2.5-fold and petroleum fuels
 3.3-fold in power-content per
 weight.

The electrolytic method of
 hydrogen production is known
 and is actually employed. But it
 is quite expensive. Soviet sci-
 entists have developed and are
 experimentally implementing a
 different, and more effective,
 method of producing hydrogen
 with the help of green algae.
 The gist of the invention is

that carefully picked and com-
 bined plant systems receiving
 the sun's energy should extract
 by themselves, in a natural
 way, hydrogen and also oxy-
 gen, as a byproduct, from the
 water.

According to estimates of
 scientists, if a man-made body
 of water, measuring 140x140
 km., were to be set up in the
 desert where the sun is in ab-
 undant supply, and if this arti-
 ficial lake were to be planted
 with a green algae such as chlo-
 rella, a hydrogen harvest could
 be obtained from this field
 sufficiently able to fully meet
 the energy demands of a coun-
 try the size of the Soviet Union.

GREEN LEAF ENERGY — Scientists at the Photosynthesis Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Moscow State University have developed a photohydrogen programme that utilises the photosynthesis process for producing hydrogen, a potentially big source of energy. The illustration shows research work into the molecular mechanisms of the action of dihydrogenes (biocatalysers for receiving hydrogen from plants). (APN photo).



GREEN LEAF ENERGY — Scientists at the Photosynthesis Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Moscow State University have developed a photohydrogen programme that utilises the photosynthesis process for producing hydrogen, a potentially big source of energy. The illustration shows research work into the molecular mechanisms of the action of dihydrogenes (biocatalysers for receiving hydrogen from plants). (APN photo).

Moscow's women
 can wear suits
 this autumn

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (AFP). —
 Autumn fashion lines in Mos-
 cow will be strict and classic,
 for both men and women's clo-
 thes, according to the daily Ve-
 chernyaya Moskva Thursday.

The Communist Party's eve-
 ning newspaper said autumn
 fashions for women would in-
 clude "tailored suits recalling
 masculine styles, blazers, and
 straight trousers."

Knitted accessories would be
 popular — scarves, caps, tun-
 ics, hooded sweaters. Sleeves
 on dresses and coats would be
 wide, in raglan or kimono sty-
 le.

Vechnyaya Moskva decre-
 ed that men's clothing would
 follow straight lines and have
 square shoulders. Favoured co-
 lours would be neutral tones :
 grey, beige, brown.

For formal occasions, the
 bow-tie would remain de rigueur.

David Bowie...

The man who fell to Earth

LONDON, (LPS). — Eighteen months ago even the most devoted fan would not have recognised David Bowie.

The English Pop superstar had just removed a two toned red wig exposing a head shaved boiled egg bald. His eyelids had also lost their lashes. Against the sheet white face that is Bowie's natural pigmentation, the orange contact lenses he wore on his eyeballs glowed like hot coals.

A bit of flesh tinted makeup plugged the navel in his stomach—for this man was not born of woman.

With the zombie like movements of a shop window dummy coming to life, Bowie walked out into the blinding white salt plains of the New Mexico desert—and into his first film role as "The Man Who Fell to Earth".

Ancient Awe

There is more involved in this £ 2 million film than Bowie's gamble to transfer his Pop world fame to film. It is the first time a British film has been made entirely in America; and it is its director Nicolas Roeg's most ambitious attempt yet to invest real life with the ancient awe of myth and superstition — "the atavistic connections that Early Man sensed," says Roeg, "but later man has denied or forgotten."

Bowie plays a stranger from another planet who comes to Earth—in fact he "falls" rather like the boy god Icarus in the Bruegel painting that Roeg uses as a vivid key image in the film.

The stranger has come to recharge his astral batteries and see whether Earth offers a refuge to his Space family from their own alien, drought ridden environment.

Traps Him

But Earth traps him. In spite of making himself the world's richest man by means of patents on miraculous inventions, he is captured and corrupted by worldly vices. The film is an allegory about the death of the marvellous. Roeg hopes it will open our eyes to the way we conceive what we call "reality."

The way he has filmed "The Man Who Fell to Earth" makes it unlikely that we shall close them during its 146 minutes.

Roeg worked long and successfully in British films, as cameraman on productions such as Truffaut's "Fahrenheit 451" and Schlesinger's "Far From the Madding Crowd", then as co-director of the film "Performance".

In that film he took another Pop superstar, Mick Jagger, and showed how the strains of virtuosity and violence can unite in one person. Jagger in that psychedelically hued "Performance" resembled one of the Demons of medieval morality plays; Bowie in this film resembles one of the Angels. "It is the bright side of the same coin," agrees Roeg. "A hopeful story despite the ending, since Bowie's earthy exile is still redeemed by worldly love."

Mysterious

The decision by British Lion Films, the chief independent production company in Britain, to make the film entirely in America was taken because of the setting of the original novel by Walter Tevis, who also wrote Paul Newman's early hit "The Hustler".

"The landscape of the Southwest states has an ambivalent, mysterious feel," says Roeg. "In New Mexico you find the most modern Space development at Los Alamos, where the early nuclear bomb was made, and side by side

with it are the ancient burial grounds of the Navahoe Indians. Magic, ancestral or manmade, exists in a way it doesn't in more sophisticated settings."

Magic is one of Roeg's key themes—his last film was "Don't Look Now", with Julie Christie and Donald Sutherland, a supernatural tale set in a grim, wintry Venice where events are perceived clairvoyantly before they happen. Magic, for Roeg, is tightly entwined with the concept of Time. The new film shows this in the vivid mix of events that require the viewer to shake them into jigsaw sense.

"Time doesn't move at the same speed for all of us," says Roeg. "Some people seem to go for years without aging; other people live out a second of time more vitally than an hour of it; and moments of time aren't separate entities but overlap in planes of conscious and unconscious perception."

Stays The Same Age

So in the new film, for example, Bowie's ruthless lawyer friend,



Mr. Newton (David Bowie) is a true eccentric in the film "The Man Who Fell to Earth." Physically delicate, this visitor from Space spends most of his time withdrawn in his lakeside home in a remote part of New Mexico, watching a dozen television sets at a time.

end, played by the American writer-actor Buck Henry, ages from 40 to 65: so does the Space visitor's girl friend, played by Candy Clark, turning from nubile motel receptionist into aging, fatty matronhood.

But Bowie himself stays the same age throughout, his weird

two dimensional physique merely growing sharper with time, like the shadows of the buildings growing longer as day progresses in a de Chirico painting.

Fashions, objects, backgrounds—whether those of the chic New York penthouse, through whose plate glass windows the Buck Henry character is hurled to his death in a shocking murder, or else the seedy smalltown hotels where Bowie operates like a shadowy Howard Hughes—these things stay constant.

"I don't want the filmgoers to be distracted by the hardware and the decor," says Roeg. "They are less important than the humans."

Unearthly Effects

Built into the film are recurring motifs, such as the vision of falling, tumbling, weightless objects. Space and oceanographic laboratories have cooperated with Roeg to produce these weird, unearthly effects. The sense of awe is what the film attempts to induce in nearly every image; it reminds one how a recent Roeg film, "Walkabout", used the brilliantly unexpected landscape of Australia's outback to invest a story with a hallucinatory freshness.

"I want to give viewers as much as possible to watch," says Roeg, and then he pauses and corrects himself. "No, that's not quite right. I want to give people as much as possible to wonder at."

"Without a sense of wonder, life has no promise for us."

Tonight's T.V. Features

MANNIX

SEARCH FOR A DEAD MAN

Killer hires Mannix to look for corpse of man he murdered, which disappeared.

MARCUS WELBY M.D.

THE LIE

Eric, a successful businessman, has skin cancer. His girlfriend, in spite of her loving another man, stands by him during his treatment.

SHIRLEY'S WORLD

FOLLOW THAT RICKSHAW

Shirley Logan manages to put a fading pop star firmly on his feet and help others achieve their dreams.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1976 The Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN:

Q.—About a year ago I wrote to ask why you always gave the prize to the dumbest question, and you subsequently printed my question second and said not always. Ha, ha, I'm splitting my sides. My initials were recognized at the local club (you were kind enough not to print my whole name), and I was in for some ribbing. But, of course, it was good-natured ribbing, so I don't want to imply that the recognition caused me any discomfort.

The reason I write now is to ask about a hand I misplayed. (If I didn't make mistakes, I wouldn't have to read your column, would I?) Here it is:

West East
♠ K x ♠ A x x
♥ A 10 x x ♥ K x x
♦ Q x x ♦ J x x
♣ A J x x ♣ K Q x x

Against my 3 NT contract, North led a spade. My best chance for a ninth trick must be in the heart suit. My question is: Should I lead to the king of hearts and then finesse the ten, playing for South to have both missing heart honors or for a 3-3 split, or should I cash the king and ace of hearts, then reenter dummy and lead a heart to the ten, which would work if North held a singleton or doubleton honor or if the suit divided 3-3.—Forrest G. Smith, North Haven, Conn.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—If at first you don't succeed, try, try and try again. You have moved up from second place to the top of the heap!

At first glance it might seem that you should cash the ace and king of hearts to guard against honor-doubtless in the North hand. However, according to the Official Encyclopedia of Bridge and the mathematical wizards who prepared the brilliant "suit combinations" section, the percentage play is to cash the king and then finesse the ten (unless North drops an honor on the first round). The odds, however, are very close. If you know your right-hand opponent to be the type who would foolishly play an honor from a Q-J combination on the second-round of the suit, the alternative line of going up with the ace and later leading toward the ten is considered perfectly acceptable.

Q.—How would you play six hearts on this hand:

West East
♠ K 7 ♠ Void
♥ A Q 10 9 8 ♥ K J 7 6 3 2
♦ A K 5 ♦ Q 8 4 3
♣ 8 4 3 ♣ A Q 6

North leads the jack of spades.—R. Young, Chicago.

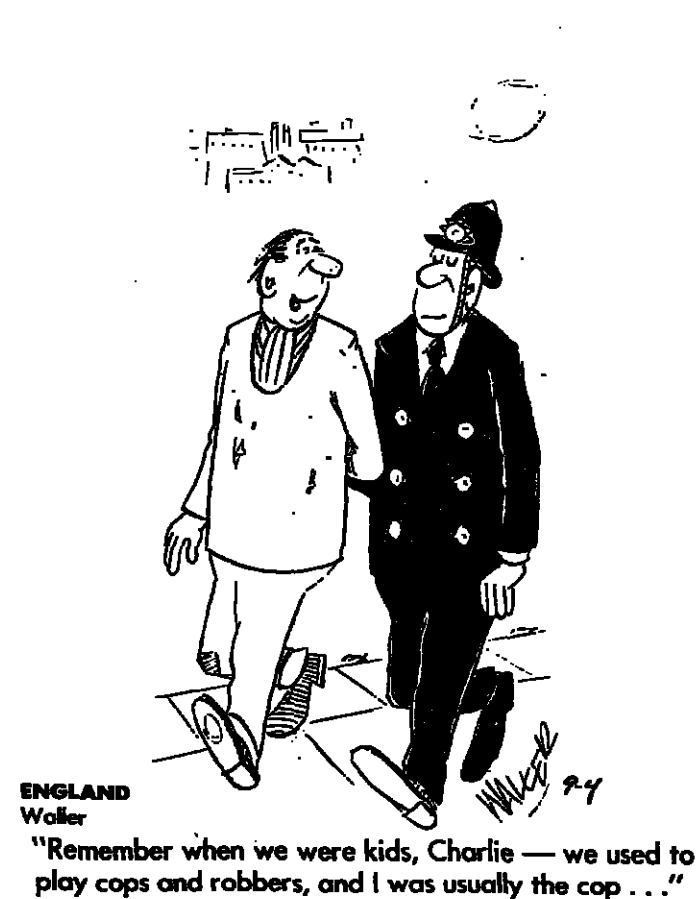
A.—You could ruff two spades in dummy and then rely on either a club finesse or a 3-3 diamond break. Together that would give you close to a 70 per cent shot to make your slam—not bad odds. However, there is a line which guarantees your contract against any lie of the cards except the unlikely possibility that North can score a side-suit ruff at trick two. Simply discard a club from dummy at the first trick, letting South score the ace of spades! Now you can win any return, draw trumps, discard another club from dummy on the king of spades and ruff two clubs in dummy for your contract. The ace of spades is your only loser.

The combination of loser-on-loser play when one hand is void is often overlooked at the table.

Send any questions for this column to: Charles Goren and Omar Sharif, c/o this newspaper. Each week a prize of a copy of the new Goren's Bridge Complete, a \$9.95 value, will be awarded for the question judged the best received.

Charles Goren and Omar Sharif personally cannot undertake to answer all questions submitted.

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



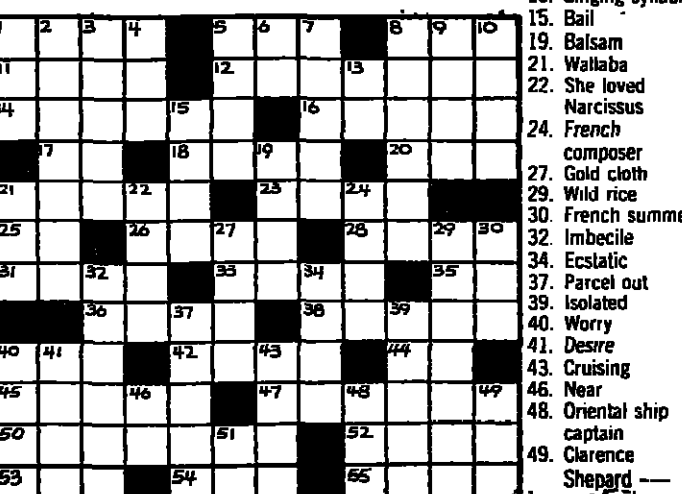
ENGLAND
Walker

"Remember when we were kids, Charlie — we used to play cops and robbers, and I was usually the cop..."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Truly
5. Relatives
8. Blue grass
11. Department store event
12. Charms
14. Substantial
16. Coins
17. One
18. Opposed
20. Noun suffix
21. Extra
23. Of the mouth
25. Italian river
26. Compartment

DOWN
28. Nap
31. Most important
33. Emanation
35. Pronoun
36. Prowl
38. Dismal
40. That girl
42. Vault
44. Eastern State abbey
45. Complete
47. Maroon
50. Abrogation
52. Beverly Hills' forte
53. Cyst
54. Hyson
55. Brace



Par time 30 min.

AP Newsfeatures



Your Horoscope

By Jeanne Dixon

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

Your birthday today: You must push yourself to establish a clearly organized pattern of productive work early this year. Concentrate on a specialty you do well and build up momentum for an extended run of rewarding routine. Later in the year, sidelines are available; keep them subordinate to your main job. Relationships go well if you give them constant, sincere attention. Today's natives are pragmatic, have a lively imagination.

Aries (March 21-April 19): Once the morning is past, don't try to be a leader. Look after your personal needs. The less you have to say about money, the better.

Taurus (April 20-May 20): Morning hours offer a brief interlude when you have a meeting of minds and make decisions and important moves. Go along with natural drifts of circumstance.

Gemini (May 21-June 20): Seize whatever opportunity comes your way up till mid-afternoon. Be satisfied with what you get; let up on pressure to bring in too much. Youngsters need attention.

Cancer (June 21-July 22): What you do now has permanent results. Now is the time to express yourself. Stick to your usual budget. Don't experiment in strange area.

Leo (July 23-Aug. 22): Your projects become unfeasible as people move around. Friends are helpful if you listen to them, though what you wind up doing isn't what they have in mind.

ten to them, though what you wind up doing isn't what they have in mind.

Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22): Luck is with you, so make use of all opportunities available. Family conversation covers a wide range of old and new problems. A bright idea of yours aids everyone.

Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 22): Dodge acquaintances schemes, and you make excellent progress. Declare your feelings in personal relationships; you get more response than you hope for.

Scorpio (Oct. 23-Nov. 21): Morning events mark the beginning of new trends. Write letters and make visits that are expected of you. Spend time making home repairs.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21): Catch up on news of others in your field; improve your public image generally. Do some serious thinking about the future.

Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19): Attendance at formal ceremonies has definite benefits. Keep lively visits short, so you can see more people. Don't take sides in any arguments.

Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18): Although local conditions are a bit uneven, participate in community customs. A word to somebody in a distant place yields a useful answer.

Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20): Today is for sightseeing. At home, reexamine your surroundings. New friends make good future contacts.

OUT AND ABOUT

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Circle, Jebel Amman near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night. Also take away service — order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar, patisserie, Oriental and European specialties.

LOS AMIGOS

Jebel L'weibdeh — Opposite the French Institute. — Restaurant, Cafeteria & snack bar. Specialist in delicious snacks. Pleasant atmosphere & music.

La Terrasse

Shmeisani — Tel. 62931 — Open lunch and dinner. Dramatic view of Amman. French and International Cuisine. Fully air-conditioned. Kindly book your table.

POUROZ

Third Circle, Jebel Amman, next to the British Embassy. Restaurant, Cafeteria, Snack Bar. Open daily for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Speciality Pizza & Hamburger.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" tel. 38569. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 4-6 p.m.

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Jebel Amman — First Circle, Cinema Rainbow street. Restaurant, Cafeteria & snack — Speciality: Italian atmosphere.

CHITU STEAKHOUSE

Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. — Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch & La Carte. Open 12-3 & 7-12 p.m. Air conditioned.

Kindly book your table

Le Cesar

JEBEL EL-WEIBDEH, Tel. 25592. Restaurant & night club. European and Oriental food. Garden area. Special arrangements for weddings & cocktail parties. Live singing by Michael Loui.

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Jebel Amman — 3rd Circle. Big Variety of modern jewelry and CORUM Swiss watches.

Bourberie Aban

Jebel Amman — Prince Mohammed Str. Opp. New Insurance Bld. Tel. 42452. Most Modern Shop for Fresh Local Beef, Lamb and Poultry. Closed Mondays and Tuesdays.

CINEMA RAINBOW

BURIED ALIVE

starring
Agostina Belli
Maurizio Bonuglia

3.30 p.m. — 6 p.m. — 8.30 p.m.

كذا من الاصل

Greek-Cypriots vote Sunday

elections seen test of Makarios popularity

SIA, Sept. 4 (R). — Final election speeches were made here tonight for Sunday's election of a new Greek-Cypriot house of representatives, seen as the first test of President Makarios' popularity since his five-month exile.

Although the election for 35 members of the house does not directly involve the presidency, observers believe Archbishop Makarios will emerge with his popularity enhanced by a victory of policies which support his policies.

Of the 270,000 Greek-Cypriots eligible to vote, the Turkish-Cypriot community is not taking part in the election. President Makarios' escape into temporary exile in the summer of 1974, followed by the Turkish invasion of the island has left a million per cent of the island has been in Turkish hands.

The election has become a contest between the alliance of the nationalist, Socialist and Centre parties, supporting President Makarios in his policy for the return of the lost territory, and the Democratic Rally, led by Mr. Glafyris, who acted as president's policy is summed up in his call for "a long struggle" — that is by diplomatic, economic, propaganda and other means, to regain Turkish-occupied land.

Mr. Glafyris, until recently a close ally of the president, is an exponent of a policy of quick settlement with the Turks in the hope of gaining territorial concessions. He must stop wasting our time on matters and get to the substance of the problem recently said.

He also stressed the advantage of closer ties with the West which he says are the only possible way of exerting pressure on the Turks — rather than traditional ties with the Third World.

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wishes of the local party leadership and of the Soviet Union, which it is believed wishes to avoid a major political upheaval in such a sensitive place at this time.

Edeok, which is comparatively weak compared with the communists, will have the support of the alliance in four seats, but has decided to contest two others without the support of the communists.

The Democratic Front will put up candidates in 21 constituencies without opposition from Akel or Edeok.

The newly-formed party, led by former Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou, is bidding for the votes of the conservative middle classes which might otherwise have gone to Mr. Clerides' party.

Mr. Clerides, one of the whipping boys of the extreme right, has felt

compelled to make a formal electoral alliance with the Nationalist Democratic Party, which contains many advocates of "Enosis" or union with Greece, the policy of those who tried to overthrow President Makarios in 1974.

This has led to accusations from the left-centre alliance that Mr. Clerides has joined hands with the plotters.

This line of propaganda has been spearheaded by a handbill showing the same woman embracing Nicos Sampson, during his eight days as president after the coup, and then embracing Mr. Clerides during his election campaign, with the question underneath: "What's the difference?"

Sampson was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment earlier this week for his part in the coup.

Historic "opposition summit" gets underway in Madrid

MADRID, Sept. 4 (R). — Spain's main opposition parties met today to increase pressure on the government to accelerate political reforms, including the legalisation of the Communist Party.

The main aim was to set up a commission or "shadow cabinet" to negotiate with the two-month-old government of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and seek an acceptable formula for restoring democracy after nearly 40 years of dictatorship by the late General Franco.

"The opposition has to be united," Socialist official Enrique Mujica told reporters. "Otherwise our bargaining position will be precarious."

It was the first time representatives of regional parties had joined the "Democratic Coordination" — an alliance of Socialists, Communists and leftwing Christian Democrats — in a conference labelled as an opposition "summit."

Bowing to rightwing pressure, the government has acknowledged that it will channel political reforms through the present Cortes, which the opposition dismisses as unrepresentative and reactionary.

The government has also reiterated its ban on the Communist Party and refused passport applications not to contest seats against other.

Kissinger promises major Africa offer

[Continued from page 1] with the participation of SWAPO and the three Rhodesian national groups.

If the summit — attended by the presidents of Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana, Mozambique and

cations from exiled party leaders Santiago Carrillo and Dolores Ibaruri.

Senor Mujica said that, apart from picking a negotiating commission, the conference would try to assemble a package of demands on Prime Minister Suarez, who began contacts with the opposition last month.

Communist Central Committee member Simon Sanchez Montero, freed recently from jail, said the government's refusal of passports for Senor Carrillo and Senora Ibaruri was not an obstacle to negotiations.

He added today's meeting was only the first of a series and no spectacular or final decisions would emerge.

Discord among the opposition was apparent even before the meeting of about 100 delegates got underway in the conference room of a posh Madrid hotel. Several groups from Catalonia and the Basque country refused to come, saying that a national opposition front was likely to give secondary importance to regional problems.

Moderate opposition politicians including Christian Democrat Jose Maria Gil Robles also declined to attend, saying the invitation came too late.

Angola — calls for Dr. Kissinger to begin negotiations, he would fly from Washington to Africa next Sunday or Monday, U.S. officials said.

The key question to be resolved in the Rhodesia dispute is whether a unified black nationalist leadership can be established for an orderly transfer of power.

Taking part in the Dar Es Salaam talks will be the top leadership of the Rhodesian and Namibian black nationalist groups.

Among the nationalist leaders will be Mr. Sam Nujoma, head of the Southwest African Peoples Organisation and representatives of the military high command of the black nationalists fighting in Rhodesia.

This high command is sometimes referred to as the "third force" to distinguish it from the two divided factions of the Rhodesian African National Council (ANC). The presidents of Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana and Zambia have been given special responsibility for Rhodesia by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and are frequently referred to as the "front line states."

Observers here said President Neto, as the leader of the newly-independent Angola which borders on Namibia, was a natural addition to the front line group.

A top item on the summit agenda will probably be whether a meeting between Mr. Nujoma and Mr. Vorster — possibly through the mediation of Dr. Kissinger — would be worthwhile at this stage.

Meanwhile in South Africa, police fired tear gas to disperse a crowd of about 100 coloured demonstrators in the centre of Port Elizabeth, 500 kms east of Cape Town today.

The mixed race youths carried placards bearing anti-apartheid slogans and demanding the release of coloured Labour Party chairman the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, who has been detained by security police.

Police with loudhailers warned whites to leave the city centre square and then fired teargas at the demonstrators.

Cape Town and its outlying coloured townships were quiet today after two days of rioting which finally carried racial violence into the centre of a major African city.



READY TO FIGHT — Muhammad Ali demonstrates his ability to handle a western-style revolver Saturday during a break in his training routine in the Arizona mountain town of Show Low. Ali fights Ken Norton in New York City on Sept. 28. (AP wirephoto).

U.K. football round-up

George Best comes back in a winning way

LONDON, Sept. 4 (R). — George Best dipped into his bag of tricks to score after 90 seconds in a magical return to the English soccer league today.

Best, 29, once one of the most spectacularly gifted forwards in modern football, sought exile with the Los Angeles professional soccer club in the United States after his indiscretions off the pitch blighted his career in England.

But his temperamental talent was on show again today with second-division Fulham against Bristol Rovers when he played his first English league match for over 2-1/2 years, apart from three guest appearances in the fourth division last year.

His swerving shot from the edge of the penalty area gave Fulham a 1-0 win — their first of the season — in a match in which Best was backed up by two other stars just back from the U.S., former England pair Rodney Marsh and Bobby Moore.

But the most spectacular match of the day was in the first division.

Fierce fighting in Lebanese mountains

[Continued from page 1] A Phalangist leader, meanwhile, said today that Mr. Sarkis represents the last chance of reconciliation between Lebanon's warring factions.

Phalangist military leader Bechir Gemayel told the leftwing French weekly Le Notrevel Observateur: "Sarkis is the last reconciliation card, and if that card is not played, a military solution will prevail: death to the defeated."

In an accompanying interview, leftist leader Kamal Junblatt said the transfer of power to Mr. Sarkis could lead to constitutional negotiations. But it was up to the other side to propose the basis for any such talks, he added.

sion, where powerful Manchester United succumbed 3-2 at home to Tottenham Hotspur after leading 2-0 at halftime.

Manchester United, previously unbeaten in the league this season, seemed to have the game sewn up when Steve Coppell and Stuart Pearson netted twice in four minutes.

But Tottenham, languishing third from bottom of the table with one point from three matches before today's programme, came storming back after the interval to snap up both points with goals from Chris Jones, Ian Moores and substitute John Pratt.

League champions Liverpool also found themselves reeling early on when Mick Ferguson headed Coventry into the lead after only 50 seconds.

But the Merseyside club are a particularly formidable force on their own Anfield ground and blazed back for a 3-1 win with goals by Kevin Keegan, David Johnson and John Toshack.

Aston Villa scored a resounding 5-2 home triumph in their top-of-the-table clash with Ipswich thanks to a second-half hat-trick by Andy Gray.

Leeds United grabbed their first league win of the season by beating Derby County 2-0 in a match

Karamanlis: Recent events in Aegean promote dialogue

SALONICA, Greece, Sept. 4 (R). — dangerous tension in Greek-Turkish relations. Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis said here tonight that Greek interests would be effectively protected if there were a military confrontation with Turkey.

He was speaking at a dinner to mark the opening of the 41st International Trade Fair at Salonica.

Mr. Karamanlis said that for more than two years relations with Turkey were at a dangerous point — heightened by recent events in disputed areas of the Aegean Sea.

He said Greek economic policy had two aims — to arm the country against foreign dangers and to integrate the country into the nine-nation European Common Market.

Of relations with Turkey, he said: "This situation was created not so much because Turkey puts forward certain rights, which up to a point could be the subject of discussions, but because it is trying to impose them by the use of force."

Mr. Karamanlis said the mission of the Sismik 1, about whose activities Greece went to the Security Council last month, has created

He added, however, that recent events in the Aegean have also helped to pave the way for a dialogue between the two countries.

Greece will take part in such a dialogue with good faith because it believes in the necessity for the restoration of Greek-Turkish friendship and the possibility of peaceful settlement of disputes.

"I must, however, stress that the Turkish attitude so far does not justify enough optimism for the outcome of this dialogue."

Mr. Karamanlis called on Greeks to be patient and to have sang-froid.

He warned that defence expenditure requires sacrifices. The same applied for Greek entry to the Common Market.

Referring to the economy of the country, Mr. Karamanlis said the rise in the gross national income was expected to exceed five per cent in 1976, compared with 3.3 per cent in 1975. Industrial production was expected to increase by 7.5 per cent.

68 killed in tragic Venezuelan crash

ANGRA DO HEROISMO, Portuguese Azores, Sept. 4, (R). — Sixty-eight people, including 60 members of a Caracas choir, were killed when a Venezuelan military plane crashed at an airport near here last night, airport officials said today.

The choir from the Caracas Central University was going to Madrid where it was due to take part in a concert.

First reports from Lajes airport had said the passengers were orphans. But the officials said this was a misunderstanding caused by poor radio telephone communications.

The other victims of the crash were members of the crew of the Venezuelan Air Force Hercules, which hit the ground 200 metres from the runway and burst into flames.

Airport officials said the crash was due to poor visibility and high winds.

A tropical storm had hit these mid-Atlantic islands last night, causing several local flights to be cancelled.

Airport officials said the four-engined aircraft circled the airport several times before crashing. The pilot gave no indication he was in trouble.

In Caracas, university officials said the choir group included two university professors.

Officials at Lajes said the plane crashed on a United States Air Force base which shares the airport with the Portuguese Air Force and civilian airlines.

Peking papers dwell on heroic post-quake efforts

PEKING, Sept. 4 (R). — "Monsters, demons and the dregs of society" surfaced during relief efforts after the devastating Tang Shan earthquake, the People's Daily newspaper said in a commentary Friday.

The commentary, re-printed from the Red Flag theoretical journal, was the latest in a series of highly politicised reports illustrating the heroism of military and civilian rescue workers but suggesting a dispute had broken out over how to handle the crisis after the quake on July 28.

One recent commentary said people who followed the line of the purged and vilified former Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping had caused "losses" in the quake aftermath, but it did not specify what the losses were.

The relief effort following the quake, which struck on July 28, was "by no means a simple struggle between people and nature but was closely connected with class and doctrinal struggle," the People's Daily said.

"The rightist line still exerts a poisonous influence among certain people the bourgeoisie inside the party and a handful of class ene-

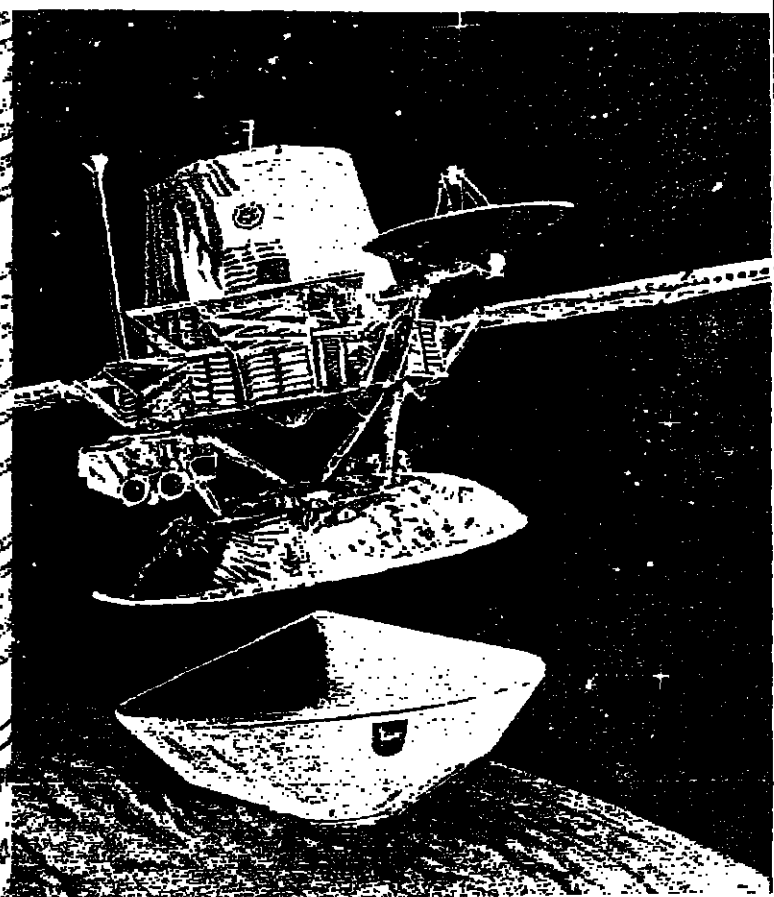
mies who make trouble and carry out sabotage," it said.

"Monsters, demons and the dregs of society surfaced and the capitalist forces itched for action to launch attacks on socialism," the paper said.

Mr. Hua Kuo-feng, in his first policy speech since taking over the premiership, indicated earlier this week that the correct line of Chairman Mao Tse-tung had been victorious over the erroneous one.

Today's article underlined this, saying: "Odious ideas and despicable acts have been exposed and criticised. The communist spirit is thus more splendid and shining and the heroic deeds greater and loftier."

"Once the poisonous weeds are eradicated," it said, "they can be turned into fertilizer."



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